OUIGG AND LESSLER TOLD TRUTH. COMMITTEE FINDS.

iso. That No Offer of Money Was Made through Any One by Any Representathe of the Holland Boat Co. to Lessler to Influence His Vote-Sharp Encounter Between Two Members of the Committee-Lessier Says Doblin's Retraction Was False, and His Uncle Tells of Hearing Doblin Make Alleged Offer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Upon Doblin, the self-confessed perjurer, is to be placed all the odium of the Lessler bribery charges, Quigg is a good fellow, so is Lessler, and both told the truth; Doblin told all the falsehoods, and no offer of money was ever made through any one by any representative of the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat Company to Representative Lessler to influence his vote.

such in substance will be the verdict of the House Naval Affairs Court of Inquiry which for the past week has been investigating the bribery charges preferred by Representative Lessler in connection with the proposition to purchase submarine beats.

The committee concluded its hearings upon the subject to-day and will to-morrow prepare and probably submit to the House a report as above indicated. For both Quigg and Lessler a thick coat of whitewash has been prepared and both are be exonerated, while all the blame is placed on the shoulders of Doblin.

Another sensation developed unexpectedly during the progress of the hearing o-day second only to that which was caused by the retraction yesterday made by Dob-For a time it threatened a serious rupture in the committee and the engentering of bitter personalities between its members, especially as to Representative Roberts (Rep., Mass.) and Representative

It arose through a change remark made Representative Lessler when he was being probed as to whether or not he had expressed a desire to drop the charges and prevent an investigation. He said that Representative Roberts, upon whose bill purchase submarine boats the vote was about to be taken when Lessler made the charge which led to the investigation, had presented to him a letter addressed to the Holland Company, and that he had refused

After Lessler had left the stand Mr. Roberts, who feared that a wrong imression had gone out concerning what he had done, asked permission to make a statement. Mr. Wheeler then insisted that he be sworn as a witness in order that he might examine him as to his especial inerest in the Holland Company, and during

findings of fact should declare that Quizg had had nothing to do with the money proposition to Lessler, and that Lessler had told the truth when he said that Doblin had approached him with the offer of a bribe, and that the whole matter should

be borne by Doblin.
This decision, of course, exonerates the Holland Boat Company from any wrongdoing in the matter. Mr. Nicoll, who ought to have the committee adopt a resolution which he presented, clearing Quigg of any part in the matter of bribe, was, however, indignantly refused by the committee, which elected to draft its own

L'SSUIR SA'S DOBLE S'S R. TRACTION WAS

When the investigation of the Lessler bribery charges was resumed to-day before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Representative Lessler asked to be heard to make a statement before any further estimony should be taken. Lessler was not sworn again. He made

statement denving the testimony of Philip Doblin yesterday, as well as statements made by John McCullagh and Lemuel E. Quigg as to his (Lessier's) alleged rection upon the character of members of the Naval Committee. Without being interrogated Lessler said:

"I desire to deny absolutely and unequivocally the statement made here yesterday by the witness Doblin as to any ilusive scheme or any of the substantial details sworn to by him here, and I desire to reiterate that the facts as originally sworn to by me are true.

Lessier said that the statement he had made to the sub-committee was in executive session, and that explained his request in his telegram to Doblin to keep the matter confidential. Speaking of Doblin's first visit to Wash-

ington and calling upon him at the Nornandie, Lessler said: "Doblin came into my room about 8 o'clock in the morning. He knocked at the door, waking me up. I asked, 'Who is there?' He said, 'Phil,' or 'Doblin,' and I said, 'Come in.' He came in with his overcoat on."

"I said, 'Phil, I have gotten you into trouble.' He said, 'How is that?' I said. I have told the committee the whole story of the Holland submarine beat proposition. He said, 'That is terrible.' I said, 'Keep up your nerve. All you have to do is to tell the truth and nothing but the truth.'

"I got up, and while dressing he was walking up and down in the room. I said to him. 'Now. I said to the committee yesterday hat when you came over I would say nothing to you about the testimony and I do not ant it discussed between us. We walked out to the elevator and went down to breakfast, and I got my mail and picked up a orning paper.

When we sat down I read the article, and I desire to have it placed on the record in full. We went upstairs and the talk that went on was absolutely nothing as to his testimony here; the whole talk was as to his position in New York.

"Doblin told how he was politically ruined in New York. I was, of course, much impressed by the fact that he was in a serious situation. I did go in to see the Speaker. and told him that the proposition was undergoing a hearing. I asked if possible to stop a public hearing. He said, 'No it has got to go on.'

Lessler said he had talked with members f the committee, and that it was under ood that Doblin's name should not be mentioned for publication. He then telegraphed to bring Doblin here.

Lessler said he went back to New York with Doblin on Saturday night. Doblin asked about the law as to immunity. Lessler left him and did not see him afterward. and had no idea of what he did while

'In addition," said Lessler, "I would like deny the statement of the witness McCullagh as to my saying that there was but one member of the committee who was absolutely honest or whatever it was he

BLAME ON DOBLIN, PERJURER | said in that regard. I should like further to deny the statement of the witness Quigg that I said to the effect that the members of the committee who voted for the Holland boat were knaves and the others were honest men or words to that effect. I do not think of anything else."

Q. (by Mr. Butler). I do not think it i important as to what statement you made as to other members of the committee What I want to ask is what you said to Doblin when he came to your room at the Normandie. Was any one else present at the time? A. What was said to Doblin was not said in the presence of any one else.

Q. (by Mr. Rixey). Had you any reason to believe that Doblin was the character of man he has shown himself by his state ment to be yesterday? A. No, sir; never knew of his wrongdoing before; I never knew of his word being doubted before I am at a total loss to understand the propoition as it now stands.

Q. You know of no reason to account fo Q. You know of no reason to account for this change of testimony on the part of Doblin? A. I know of no reason.
Q. (by Mr. Kitchen). I would like to know why you wanted the first telegram to Doblin kept confidential. A. Because the whole matter was confidential before the sub-committee.
Q. You stated that you told some of the members of the committee about this metter.

members of the committee about this matter some time ago. I would like to know whether it was the McCullagh or the Quigg incident to which you referred. A. I think I told the members of the committee about McCullagh. I think I also spoke to some of the members of the committee about the

Quigg bribery case.
Lissler was not certain as to just what he had said to the members of the committee prior to making his direct charges of bribery at the time the vote was about to be taken on the proposition to purchase Holland

on the proposition to purchase Holland submerine boats.

Q. (By Mr. Rixey). When did you make up your mind to inform the committee of the facts which you finally informed them of on last Tuesday? A. I do not think I made up my mind on the proposition. To be frank with you, it all came out on the spur of the moment; it was not premeditated

RELATIONS WITH DOBLIN.

Q. (By Mr. Meyer). What is the nature of the obligation Doblin, as he testified, is under to you? A. Doblin has been in political life for twenty years, as he told you. He has been usefulto a great many men, and they used him when they wanted, and then when they were through with him they cost him away like an old dishrang. they cast him away like an old disgrag The result is he is nothing and is nobody He came to me at a time when his political knowledge, his "getting about ability," his hustle, as we call it, was of great use to me nustie, as we call it, was of great use to me and as soon as an opportunity came I was good to him; I did not throw him overboard, as the others had done. When he wanted something and I was in a position to give it, I gave it to him.

to give it, I gave it to him.

Lessler denied intimate association with Doblin, although he said he had known him since 1894. In a measure, he endeavored to withdraw from the close personal friendship and high regard for Doblin which he had expressed upon the occasion of his first hearing by the committee.

Mr. Roberts examined Lessler at some length as to what he (Lessler) had told the committee before the hearings were made public as to his willingness to allow the

public as to his willingness to allow the whole matter to drop and then say no more

his examination there was considerable show of feeling. Mr. Roberts, however, cleared the matter up satisfactorily and there will be no mention of this episode in the report of the committee.

In the executive session which was held this afternoon it was agreed unanimously, with the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and the exception of one member, that the satisfactorily and there will be no mention of this episode in the report of the committee.

In the executive session which was held this afternoon it was agreed unanimously, with the exception of one member, that the

was, I believe—an intense desire to serve me, and let me become persona grata with Quigg, who, he believed and still believes, is an influential man in New York Q. Whom would you have held more responsible in the matter? A. I would have regarded Quigg more at fault in that propo-sition than Doblin, as being a man of differ-not cellibre.

sition than Doblin, as being a man of different calibre.

Mr. Vandiver further questioned Lessler as to his statement before the committee, some time after he had made the charges and was becoming excited about them, that he would remove the ban of secrecy, and that if something was not done he would carry the matter to the floor of the House. Lessler admitted that he had become somewhat aroused over the subject and might have made such a statement.

Q. Did you think you could make the statement you did before the committee and that no investigation would follow? A. I did not think anything about an investiga-

did not think anything about an investiga

tion.

Q. You have denied that you said anything to either McCullagh or to Quigg about members of this committee being knaves members of this committee being knaves or that there was but one honest man on the committee. Now tell us whether there was anything said upon either occasion on that subject, regarding the committee. A. The committee was never mentioned with either

McCullagh or Quigg.

Further questioned by Mr. Vandiver as to his willingness to have the matter dropped after he had made the charges, Lessler said he had expressed a desire to have the matter dropped, but never to abandon the charges.

Explaining the telegram which he sent
to Mrs. Doblin after Doblin had made his to Mrs. Doblin after Doblin had made his first sworn statement to the committee, in which he said: "Phil examined; substantiates story; he is all right," he said that he had written the telegram because Doblin was nervous and could not write. He knew that Mrs. Doblin had read the story printed that morning and was anxious about the matter. He signed his own name because he had a telegraph frank.

frank.

Mr. Butler asked Lessler if he did not think the sending of such a telegram under the circumstances was peculiar. Lessler said he did not think so, and reiterated his explanation Q (By Mr. Rixey). In reference to your

Q. (By Mr. Rixey). In reference to your statement that McCullagh said he represented persons who would be able to defeat or nominate you. do you think that either McCullagh or Quigg contributed to your defeat? A. No. I had no chance of being elected in that district.

Lessler explained McCullagh's office and his work and said that the only way M Cullagh could be of service to him was in the preventing of the registration of floaters and the casting of fraudulent ballots.

LESSLER AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE In answer to questions by Delancey Nicoll, counsel for Quigg, Lessler said that he had told the committee on Wednesday or Thursday that he would like to have the

or Thursday that he would like to have the matter dropped then and there

Q. After what you have said here this morning as to your conversation with Doblin upon the morning of his arrival, do you think you did as you told the committee you would do, that is, say nothing to Doblin about what he was to testify to?

A. I made no attempt to influence Doblin in his testimony in any way.

A. I made no attempt in his testimony in any way.

Mr. Nicoll read the telegram: "Take midnight train and come to me, want to see you," emphasizing "come to me;" and "want to see you," and asked Lessler why, if he had said to the committee that he would not say anything to Doblin, he had sent such a telegram. Lessler replied that the telegram had been written in the committee room and shown to members of the committee. He could not tell to whom.

O Do you mean to say that you showed

mittee. He could not tell to whom.

Q. Do you mean to say that you showed this telegram to members of the committee after you had assured them that you would say nothing to Doblin as to his testimony?

A. I do not know whether it was after or before I made the statement to the committee. There was no particular motive in that in that.

in that.

Regarding another telegram which he had sent subsequently to Doblin after he left Washington, and about which Mr. Nicoll asked, Lessler could not remember.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you offered to withdraw this charge? A. I did not. I spoke to Mr. Roberts and said to the sub-committee that I would sign a statement saving that I had never had any connection with the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat Company.

Company.

Q. Did you not say that you would withdraw the whole matter? A. I met Mr. Roberts in Statuary Hall and said to him that as he was the one most interested in the proposition, as he was the author of the bill, I would sign a statement that

The Ball Check lightens your lighting troubles and your gas bills. Our "Light" story free by mail. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place. New York.—Adv.

I had no connection with the Holland Submarine company. Next morning he brought me a letter addressed to the Holland Submarine Boat Company and asked me to sign that letter. I gave it back to him and said I would not sign such a letter. I did not read the letter, but saw that it was addressed to the "Holland Submarine Boat Company, Gentlemen."

I did not read the letter, but saw that it was addressed to the "Holland Submarine Evamination with Roberts under continued to sign in my committee room," continued Mr. Roberts. "I saw Lessler the next day and communicated with Mr. Frost that day. I said: "It has turned out just as I said it would the day before. Lessler won't sign it."

Wheeler)—Is it not a fact that

Q. (By Mr. Dayton). Did he propose to take that to the Holland company? A. I do not know. I did not read the letter and told him I would not sign it.

This concluded Lessier's supplemental statement, and a motion was made to go into executive session. Against this Mr. Vandiver protested, saying he believed there were other matters in connection with the investigation which he thought the public should be advised of, and that as for himself he was in favor of letting all the facts be known, and to remain in open session. He was outvoted by the other members, and

e committee went into executive session.

After the executive session H. Schrier of New York was called. He said he was an uncle of Representative Lessler, had lived in New York for forty years and was employed by an importing house. He said:

"Some time during the Christmas holidays
Lesslar come to see me, in my office. Lessler came to see me in my office, 503
Broadway, and Doblin came in. We went
out to lunch, and while we were smoking
Lessler said: 'See here, Doblin, this is
my uncle, from whom I have no secret. want you to repeat to him your conversaion with Quigg.' Doblin said Quigg said. Doblin, you know Lessler?' Yes,' said Doblin. 'How close?' asked Quigg. 'Right next to him,' said Doblin."

The witness then proceeded to report the conversation which Doblin said had taken place between Doblin and Quigg. It corresponded to the testimony Doblin gave before the committee on Saturday, in which he said Quigg had requested him to go to Lessler with the offer of \$5,000 in case he voted for the Holland boats.

In answer to questions by Representative Loudenslager, witness said the conversation.

Loudenslager, witness said the conversation had taken place in a public restaurant about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, yet there ere few people present at the time Mr. Schrier said he had advised Lessler to

have no interview with Quigg.
On cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll the denied that he had had any conversation with Lessler as to the character of his

testimony.
Q. Do you know anything about guttanola? A. No, sir.
Q. Was not Doblin employed by your
firm to present it to the Fire Department
of New York? A. Yes; guttanola is a compound for insulating electric light wires.
The witness denied that Doblin, Lessler
and himself had met at his office to dis-

and himself had met at his office to discuss guttanola.

"Doblin was at the table all during the conversation I had with Lessler," continued the witness in reply to questions. "I did not advise Lessler not to have anything to do with Doblin. He had known him longer than I had. Lessler did not take part in the conversation beyond requesting Doblin to tell the story of Quigg's proposition. He asked me afterward what I thought of the matter."

Mr Roberts, a member of the committee, said he was ready and willing to make

Mr Roberts, a member of the committee, said he was ready and willing to make a statement in regard to the letter addressed to the Holland company, which he had presented to Lessler and respecting which Lessler had testified.

The committee, however, decided that it was unnecessary for Mr. Roberts to make any statement or explanation.

make any statement or explanation.
The committee then went again committee then went again into executive session.

The committee reconvened again in

open session after an hour's recess. At-torney Nicoll made a brief statement, re-

(Quigg) was implicated in any attempt to bribe or improperly influence any member of the committee, or that he had acted per of the committee, or that he had acted in ary improper manner. The right to submit such a resolution was denied him, but he was permitted to make a verbal suggestion that the committee take such action as would entirely vindicate Mr. Quigg.

STATEMENT BY MR. ROBERTS.

gain by the investigation, but that others were involved and the Holland submarine company had been mentioned. I said I did not care whether it went on or was stopped.

"The statement has gone out that the Holland people have offered money for votes. Lessler volunteered to make any statement that was fair and reasonable He said he did not intend to injure the Holland people. I told him that such a statement was the fair and honorable thing to make. Lessler said he would not sign the Holland people would not want to make

"Lessler said be thought he could fix it so that members of the Committee would not insist on an investiga-tion. On Wednesday he told me the matter had been fixed. I then submitted the statement he mentioned to him. It was a denial of his charges and he refused to sign it "
Mr. Roberts put in the statement, which

HOLLAND TORPEDO BOAT CO. CORCORAN BUILDING,
CORCORAN BUILDING,
Dear Sirs: In reference to a statement made
by me before the Naval Committee of the
House on Jan. 20, in which by inference your
company was connected with a promise of
money for my vote on the question of submarine boats, I desire to say it was never my
intention, in any manner, to create the inmarine boats, I desire to say it was never my intention, in any manner, to create the inference that your company, or any of its officers or stockholders, were connected in the remotest degree directly or indirectly with that offer. This offer I am now satisfied was made without your knowledge by an irresponsible party.

I sincerely trust you may not be injured by the publicity given to my statement.

Very truly yours,

WHEELER SHARPLY QUESTIONS ROBERTS. Mr. Wheeler insisted that Roberts be sworm and that he be allowed to crossexamine him. The vigorous manner in which Wheeler went at Roberts created somewhat of a sensation in the committee Wheeler, walking up and down in the com mittee room, appeared very much in carnest and demanded that the whole matter be cleared up, as it affected the integrity of

Before Roberts was sworn Wheeler asked him if he went to the office of the Holland company frequently of his own volition. Roberts said Frost of the Holland com-

Roberts said Frost of the Holland com-pany had prepared for him the statement he had submitted to Lessler.

Wheeler—Didn't you communicate with the Holland company?

Roberts—I telephoned to Mr. Frost. Wheeler—Have you ever been to Mr. Frost's office before? Roberts—Oh, yes. Wheeler—Didn't you prepare the state

wheeler—Didn't you prepare the same ment at all?

Roberts—I did not. I don't know who prepared it; it was sent to me. I told Mr. Frost that Leesler was ready to make such statement and I suggested to him that he let me know what he wanted.

Mr. Wheeler—manifested considerable spirit and feeling in his cross-examination, to which Roberts took exception, declaring that he was not a witness in the matter. am making a personal statement," he

said.
"Then let him be sworn," shouted
Wheeler, still pacing the floor and puffing
vigorously on the butt of a cigar. "I want right to cross-examine him I don't want to be examined on any

thing but my conversation with Lessler said Roberts. This is a matter which affects the House

sign it.' "
Q. (by Mr. Wheeler)—Is it not a fact that you communicated with Mr. Frost when Lessler made this statement to you? A. I called up Mr. Frost by telephone.

Wheeler questioned Roberts as to what his impression had been of Lessler's "explosion."

Roberts said he did not know what motive Lessler had, but he had an impression, and his mind became made up on the matter when Lessler wanted to stop the investi-Q. Is it not a fact that you never have believed anything Lessler has said about

the matter?
Mr. Mudd-Oh, I object to that. What Mr. Mudd—On, I object to that. What is the use of going into that matter? Roberts—Do you wish me to answer that question Mr. Wheeler? Mr. Mudd—This is doing Lessler an in-

justice.

Roberts—Mr. Wheeler, do you wish me to begin with the chairman and go down through the list of the committee and give my impressions of each member about the matter?

Wheeler—I simply want to ask you that question in order to lead up to another

Wheeler—I simply want to ask you that question in order to lead up to another question. Is it not a fact that you have been a very zealous advocate of the Holland submarine boat proposition?

(To the Chairman)—I am trying to find out the motive for Mr. Roberts's action.

Roberts—I want you to go further in that line

line.
Wheeler—My motive is to show that Mr
Roberts's interest in this matter is as great at Lessler's.

Mr. Kitchen—Your motive is to impeach
the testimony of the witness, it seems to

Wheeler-Nothing of the kind.

Wheeler—Nothing of the kind.

Question to Roberts—You say you have been a champion of this proposition and believe it is a correct and desirable project.

A. I have been and I still am. I think it is a desirable project.

Q. Do you know any other officers of the company? A. I know Mr. Rice. I met him first some time last spring when this committee had an invitation to go to Annapolis and witness the trial of the Holland boat. I went down with a party, including members of this committee and other members of the House. Mr. Rice was in the party and I was introduced to him. It was the first time I had ever seen him and I did not see him again until Lessler's charges were exploded here and this investigation commenced.

enced.
Q. How long have you known Mr. Frost? Two or three years.

Q. What degree of intimacy? A. I shall ecline to state that. I have known him decline to state that. I have known him for two or three years.
Q. I do not understand. You are still friendly to him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Ever have any business relations with Mr. Frost? A. Not with Mr. Frost directly.
Q. Well jointly with him or indirectly?
A. I have business with Mr. Frost and his partner. I had a claim sent me from Africa.

Mr. Wheeler (interrupting)-I do not want Mr. Wheeler (interrupting)—I do not want to go into details.
Mr. Roberts (continuing)—Let me go on and finish now that you have asked the question. I had a claim sent me from Africa against a resident of New York city and knowing no attorneys there with whom I had any acquaintance I wrote on to his firm, sent them the correspondence and so forth. That is the only business relations I have ever had with him.

have ever had with him. Mr. Wheeler-Ob, very well. This concluded Mr. Roberts's examin tion and Chairman Foss asked Lessler if he wanted to make any further remarks, in view of Roberts's statement. Mr. Lessler—What Mr. Roberts has said

Doblin, which he said was the only testimony involving his client, Mr. Quigg, and that Doblin was a self-confessed perjurer.

He wanted to submit a resolution for adoption by the committee, setting forth that there was nothing in the evidence that justified the belief that his client (Quigg) was implicated in any attention.

Mr. Lessler—What Mr. Roberts has said is substantially true. I did not read the letter. I did meet him in Statuary Hall. Whether I said "Oh my God," and the rest of it, I do not remember. I did say to Mr. Roberts that I would like to have the thing stop and just as he states volunteered to him the proposition about a statement. stop and just as he states volunteered to him the proposition about a statement. Mr. Vandive—Inasmuch as you ha stated to him the day before that you would sign such a statement, why was it that you objected to signing it without reading it.

A. Because it was addressed to the Holland.

Company.

Q. Had you not seen members of the committee and learned that the investigation was about to begin?

A. No sir.

The committee then went into executive

A stenographer was then sent for, as Mr. Roberts said that he wanted to make a statement to the committee in regard to the reference Lessler had made to the letter he (Roberts) had requested him to sign. He referred to his conversation with Lessler in Statuary Hall.

"I do not wish to injure Mr. Lessler," said Roberts, "nor to prejudice the committee against him. I met Mr. Lessler as he stated. He said to me: 'Can't we stop this thing? My God, I can't stand it. It's killing me.' I said that I had nothing to gain by the investigation, but that others In executive session the committee, after

DOBLIN CLAIM AGAINST STATE. It Is for \$1.000 Comptroller Says He's Entitled to \$00.76.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.-Philip Doblin, principal witness in the Lessler investigation in Washington, says he has a claim agains the State for \$1,000 and is trying to ge the Legislature to pay him that amount but the State Comptroller says he is en titled to only \$66.76.

There is a law upon the statute book which provides that a person who reports to the State Comptroller a corporation which is escaping the annual State tax

State Treasurer. In his efforts to get the money Doblin has been corresponding with officials in Albany upon the official note paper of the New York County Republican Committee. In one of these letters he said that Secretary George R. Manchester, of the New York Republican County Committee, wanted to assist him in getting the money, and that Mr. Manchester would be in Albany

Although Doblin is entitled to only \$66.76. there is already a lien filed upon his claim with the State Comptroller for \$250 in favor of Henry I. Thornton It looks as if Mr. Doblin will have to await the passage of the annual supply bill later in the session and that he will get only \$66.76.

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TO-DAY HE WILL DEMAND CONTINUOUS SESSION.

Refusal to Name a Specific Hour to Vote on Statchood Bill—Quay Compelled to Move Adjournment Owing to Lack of Quorum-Lodge Postpones Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Mr. Platt of New York to-day requested consideration by the Senate of his resolution of yesterday for the printing of a report on the Alaskan salmon fisheries. This time Mr. Quay did not object, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Scott (Rep., W. Va.) called attention

o the notice previously given by him that on this day he would speak on the bill to create a commission to investigate the pension laws. Mr. Scott then spoke in support of his resolution. It provides for the appointment

of a commission consisting of three Representatives and two Senators to investigate he pension laws and especially the advisability of pensioning all veterans of the Civil War over the age of 62 years at the rate of \$12 a month. The commission is required to report by Feb. 1, 1904, and \$5,000 is appropriated for its expenses.

Mr. Quay called up the Statehood bill. Mr. Platt of Connecticut referred to the

Mr. Platt of Connecticut referred to the fact that Loan Commissioners of Arizona were attempting to r. p. idiate \$150,000 worth of Pima county railroad bonds which have been validated by Congress. He asked whether in the admission of Arizona as a State Congress would enable the attempted repudiation to be successful. The adherents of Statehood held that the bond question was not a matter affecting the credit of the people of the Territory, since the United States Supreme Court had validated the bonds and the Territory stood reads to a supreme to the transfer of the tra

stood ready to pay them.

Mr. Clapp (Rep., Minn.) reported the
Interstate Commerce Committee's AntiTrust bill, with committee amendments. Mr. Beveridge said there was no reason why the Senate should not adjourn, unless Mr. Quay wanted to force a continuous Mr. Quay wanted to force a continuous session. "If it is meant to reduce this contest to a sheer question of endurance, to determine whether this bill shall the voted upon or all other business retarded, we are ready for the test."

we are ready for the test."

He protested, however, against sitting in "unusual and illegitimate hours."

"There is no question of physical endurance," said Mr. Quay. "It is merely hoped by the friends of the Statehood bill to make progress on this bill. If an agreement can be reached to vote on this bill within thirty days from this time I am prepared to say there will be no undue pressure of the matter."

Mr. Lodge said it was his intention to

presared to say there will be no undue pressure of the matter."

Mr. Lodge said it was his intention to speak on the Statehood bill, but he was tired and did not want to go on to-night.

Mr. Quay wanted to know if Mr. Hale would agree to a vote at 2 P. M. on Feb. 17.

Mr. Hale—I cannot ag ee to that or any other proposition like it. He then made a motion to adjourn. Mr. Quay demanded a roll call. The vote stood, ayes, 17:noes, 29.

Mr. Scott then moved to go into executive session. The noes had it by a big majority, but a roll call was demanded by Mr. Aldrich and others and it was ordered. Many Senators went into the clock rooms during this vote, and the roll, 10 ayes and 27 noes, revealed the absence of a quorum.

vealed the absence of a quorum.

Mr. Quay then gave notice that beginning to-morrow he would demand a continuous session until the Statehood bill was disposed of. Seeing his forces disappearing, he gracefully accepted the situation and moved adjournment, which carried with a rush. It was 6:30 o'cleck. ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Jones of Washington Would Have Nothing to Do With Negotiations. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Mr. Jones of Washington to-day introduced the following

Whereas, It is reported that a ready has been blanch by the United scales flash. Great Britain providing for a commission to interpret the Treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, fixing the boundaries of Alaska; and,

Whereas, There was no uncertainty as to the meaning of said treaty when it was continuous.

Alaska; and.

Whereas, There was no uncertainty as to the meaning of said treaty when it was executed; and

Whereas. The interpretation given to it at the time of its execution was accepted and acknowledged by Great Britain for more than fifty years, and no question was made concerning it until after the discovery of gold in the Klondike; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that there is no occasion for a further interpretation of said treaty; that its terms and provisions are clear and plain; that the United States should entertain no proposition looking to a new interpretation and that the officials of this Government should notify Great Britain that it will absolutely refuse to entertain or consider any other interpretation of said treaty than that accepted by all parties for more than fifty years after its execution, and that the United States proposes and is prepared to maintain its rights under the interpretation of said treaty accepted by all parties until after the discovery of gold in the Klondike.

CHICAGO RIVER TUNNELS. Bill Declaring Them an Obstruction to Free Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Jon. 27.-Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill into the House today declaring the tunnels under Chicago River as now constructed an unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the

shall be entitled to 10 per cent. of the taxes collected.

Doblin reported a number of small corporations in this way and the taxes collected amounted in all to \$667.69. Now he comes forward with a bill for \$1,000 for these services, which is one-third more than he was instrumental in bringing in to the so ordered are not made.

Army and Navy Orders. WARRINGTON, Jan. 27. - These army orders hav

Capt. Leuis M. Nuttman. Ninth Infantry, to Military Academy, West Foint, relieving Capt. Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry, ordered to one bis comments. perry L. Miles, Fourteeth intentity, ordered to Join his company.

Capt. John S. Winn, Second Cavalry, to Military Academy. West Point, vice Captain Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavairy, who will remain under treatment at General Hospital, Fort Bavard.

Col. James G. C. Lee, relieved from duty at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Peckel. Park, Ill. The retirement of Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes is announced.
Leaves of absence granted: Contract Surgeon
Francis M. Wall, extended one month, Capt. Herbert H. Crosby, Fourteenth Cavalry, extended one
day: Capt. Alfred T. Sreith, Twelfth Infantry,
further extended one month.

These navy orders have been issued: Commander J. Hubbard from charge of Fourth Lighthouse district, Philadelphia, to command the Nashville. Inguinouse district, Prinadelphas, to command the Nashville.

Commander N. F. Niles, from command of the Nashville to home and wait orders.

Lleut. D. M. Wood from navy yard, New York, to the Raleith.

Doctors W. L. Brown, T. C. Blackburn, P. L. Cooke, G. W. Duncan, Y. D. Abney, J. B. Mears, P. S. Rossiter and P. F. McMurdo, appointed acting assistant surgeons.

Changes in Aslatic station:

Commander E. S. Prime, from Olongapo station to home via Solace. Commander E. S. Prince, to the commander E. S. Prince, to home via Solace.
Lieut. F. M. Russell from Cavité station to home via Solace.
Capt. C. G. Anderson, and Lieut. R. McLean, from the Kentucky to home via the Solace.
Lieutenant Commander S. H. Leonard, Jr., from Monterey to home via Solace.
Commander J. E. Selfridee, from command of the Princeton to home via Solace.
Solace Assistant Paymaster McG. R. Golds-

Lieut. G. Kaemerling from the Solace to Cavité atation.

Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Craven, from the Oregon to Cavité station.

Commander J. B. Collins, from Solace to command the Pinceton.

Ensign H. Ellis, from the Kentucky to the Princeton.

Commander W. H. Beehler, from the Solace to command the Olongapo station.

Midshipman J. L. Hileman, from the Princeton to the Vicksburg.

Lieut. S. Arnold, from the Solace to the Monterey.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, from the Froile to the Iris.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, from the Froile to the Iris.

Midshipman H. S. Klyce, from the Vicksburg to

Cavité h spita!

Acting Paymaster C. E. Madden to the Rainhow.
Midshipman A. A. Peterson, from the Kentucky to the Sama:
Ensign J. H. Comfort, from the Samar to the F Cton.

IS HE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY? Unusual Case of Capt. Marmaduke, Who

WASHINGTON, Jan 27 .- Is Capt. H. H. Marnaduke, who only a few days ago returned from Colombia, where he had been serving as a Captain in the navy of that country s a full-fledged citizen of the South Amercan republic, a man without a country? Capt. Marmaduke, in joining the Colombia ervice, renounced his allegiance to the Inited States and the State Department has been called upon to determine his statur. While ordinarily a citizen of the United States who renounces his allegiance would not be recognized again as a citizen until he had complied with the requirements f the naturalization laws, there are said to be peculiar features in Capt. Marmaduke's case, among them the question of the right

ombia, to make a contract with him for war ervice for a foreign country. In August, 1902, Capt. Marmaduke, who vas a graduate of the United States Naval cademy at Annapolis, and who resigned from the United States Navy to accept a commission in the Navy of the Confederate States, was employed in the Burcau of American Republics, in this city. It is said that numerous acts of valor performed while Capt. Marmaduke was connected with the Confederate Navy, were made known to the Colombia Government, and as a result Capt. Marmaduke secured an extensive leave

of Dr. Herran, the Chargé d'Af'aires of Co-

a vacation. Some weeks later he turned up in Seattle, where, with a crew of American officers and nen, he took charge of the Colombian manof-war Bogota and sailed away down the Pacific coast to Panama. In order to accept service with the Co-

of absence and left the city, supposedly on

ombian Government and before a commission could be issued to Capt. Marmaduke and his men they were compelled to renounce their allegiance to the United States and ake the oath of allegiance to Colombia Having completed their contract with the olombian Government they have been re-

eased from their contract, paid for their

services and renounced their allegiance

o the South American republic. The question the State Department is now called upon to decide is whether or not these men will have to become naturalized to become again citizens of the United States. and the consensus of opinion is that this will have to be done.

JUDGES' SALARIES INCREASED. House Passes Bill Adding About 25 Per Cent. to Present Amount.

WASHINGTON Jan. 27.-The House deroted itself to-day to the consideration of oills reported by the Committee on the Judiciary and about a score were passed. Among them were Senate bills increasing

the salaries of the Federal judiciary about 25 per cent. (with amendments); authorizing an additional District Judge for the district of Minnesota; fixing the maximum penalty for stealing live stock in the Indian Territory at a fine of \$1,000 and fifteen years' imprisonment; and House bills to amend the Wilson bill so as to give the States jurisdic tion over original packages of liquor im-mediately on arrival in their limits (intended to break up illegal traffic in liquor in prohibition localities by importation from other States, authorizing an additional Circuit Judge for the eighth circuit and an additional District Judge for the southern dis

trict of New York.

The bill to expedite cases involving violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust law was not called up by Chairman Jenkins because he feared a discussion of the trust question, which would shut off action by the House.

The amount of the salaries of the Federal judiciary at present is \$700,000 a year.

The bill as passed to-day, increases that amount by \$175,000. The bill provides the following annual salaries: Chier will-tice Supreme Court of the United States, tice Supreme Court of the United States, \$13,000; Associate Justices Supreme Court United States, \$12,500; Circuit Judges, \$7,000; District Judges, \$6,000; Chief Justice Court of Claims, \$6,500; Other Judges Court of Claims, \$6,000; Chief Justice Court of Ap-peals, District of Columbia, \$6,500; Associate Justices Court of Appeals District of Columbia, \$6,000.

PATENTS OFF GUN INVENTION. Gen. Crozier Dedicates His Device to the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — Brig. - Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department, in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, dedicates to the pubic his invention of certain improvements to the wirewound gun used in the military establishments in the United States and other countries.

Gen. Crozier's action was taken in order that inventors who desire to still further improve on the gun may have the opportunity to use his inventions as a basis for their work. In his letter General Cr zi r ays in part:
A feature of my invention consists in the

nanner of so locking together the parts of the gun that they cannot separate in a longitudinal direction under the action of the forces to which the gun in subjected. at the same time interrupting in a very slight degree the continuity of the wire

Capt. Lawton on Retired List. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Capt. Louis B. Lawton of the Twenty-sixth Infantry has been placed on the retired list with the advanced rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant-General. Capt. Lawton was shot in the left arm at Tientsin, China, while carrying despatches under a heavy fire of the enemy.



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"Golfers" 1 lb. 50c.; 3/ lb. 80c
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THE OLD RELIABLE

HERRAN SHOWS CREDENTIALS Empowering Him to Sign the Canal Treaty

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-In view of the point raised by Senator Morgan that the Panama treaty was invalid because Dr. Thomas Herran, the Colombian Charge d'Affaires and the signatory of his Government, was not invested with full powers to sign, Dr. Herran to-day brought to the State Department, at Secretary Hay's request, the formal credentials issued by the President of Colombia, empowering Dr. Herran to negotiate and attach his Dr. Herran to negotiate and attach, signature to this important document.

The credentials were received by Dr. Herran at the end of last week, a day or the treaty had been signed. two after the treaty had been signed. Al-though Dr. Herran had been informed by his Government that plenipotentiary powers to sign would be mailed to him, Secretary Hay, as a precautionary seasure, directed Mr. Hart, the United States Minister at Mr. Hart, the United States Minister at Bogota, to request the privilege of exam-ining the credentials. Mr. Hart replied that he had seen them and that they were in proper form. Mr. Hay had no hesitation, therefore, in agreeing to the signing of the treaty, although the actual letter of cre-dence had not arrived in Washington. The information which Mr. Hay obtained from Dr. Herran to-day will be transmitted to the Senate if Senator Morgan's resolution calling for a statement of Dr. Herran's status is adopted.

BRAZIL-BOLIVIA TROUBLE. Peaceable Adjustment of Boundary Dispute Likely,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.- The Brazilian Minister and the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires, who informed Secretary Hay yesterday that war between their governments over that war between their governments over the Acre Territory dispute appeared to be inevitable, called again on Mr. Hav to-day to tell him that a much easier feeling, with a prospect of settlement, prevailed. The crisis has not passed, but it is likely that a satisfactory arrangement for a peaceable adjustment of the boundary controversy will be made.

It has been suggested to Secretary Hay by one or both of the South American representatives that this Government undertake the readjustment of the trouble

dertake the readjustment of the trouble

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The President today sent to the Senate the following nomina-

To be Collector of Customs for the District of North and South Dakota-Nelson E. Nelson. Lieutenants (Junior grade) Edward H. Watson, Orlo S Knepper, Edward H. Dunn, Watson, Surson Ralph W. Plummer, Assistant Surgon Ralph W. Plummer, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon. Frederick L. Bradman. First Lieutenant United States Marines, to be a Captain.

Moore Brigadier-General. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Col. Charles L. Davis, Fifth Infantry, will be appointed Brigadier-general, vice Hayes, retired, and will be immediately placed on the retired list. Col. Francis Moore, of the cavalry, will be made a Brigadier-General, and his appointment will end the long series of promotions and retirements caused by the one vacancy in the list of general officers.

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140 dozen Derbys, 1.65. made to sell at 3.00, Underwear. January Clearance Sale. Prices about half. Wright's health underwear, 89c.; worth 1.50. Australian Wool, 79c.; worth Camel's Hair, 59c.; 1.00 White Dress Shirts, 59c.: " 1.50 Fancy Shirts,

2.00 Fancy Shirts, More Shoe Samples From Geo. Snow & Co., Brockton, Mass.

2.25 pair, Value 3.50 to 5.00. They are double and single sole,

calf, vici and patent leather; all sizes. New Patent Herring Bone Shanks, 4.98 and 5.98. made in flat lasts, scalloped heels, like 10.00 and 12.00 custom shoes.